

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

IN THIS ISSUE:

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE TO HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK

Page 3

Some Major Experiences of Our Successful People's War Against U.S. War of Destruction

by Lieutenant-General/Ven Tien Dung

Supplement

U.S. New Crime in Northern Part of Demilitarized Zone

Vinh Quang Village Savagely Razed

Page 2

A Bumper Winter-Spring Crop in D.R.V.

Page 4

VIETNAM COURIER

July 3

1967

No 117

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V. — Tel. 3041

FIVE RESOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN A WEEK

L.A.F. - Fighters

THU DAU MOT:

— One U.S. Battalion Completely Wiped Out at Dong Cu, Another Badly Mauled (June 17).

— 8th Raid on Dau Tieng Airfield: 40 G.I.'s Put out of Action (June 25).

BA RIA:

After a 40-Minute Violent Assault against an Encampment of a U.S. Regiment at Ngai Giac: 4 Infantry and Artillery Companies and One Armoured Squadron Completely Destroyed, 500 U.S. Aggressors Wiped Out Including the Regimental Command (June 18).

TAN AN — CHO LON:

154 Men of U.S. Infantry Division 9 Killed, 4 Aircraft Brought Down (June 19).

KONTUM:

U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 Intercepted at Dac To. American Confession: 167 U.S. Soldiers Killed, Wounded or Missing, 2 Lead Platoons Virtually Wiped Out (June 22).



ATTACK UNREMITTINGLY

IN the closing days of June the whole of South Vietnam was ablaze with the flame of victories of the L.A.F. From Central Trung Bo to Eastern Nam Bo, the Liberation fighters and the South Vietnamese people repeatedly dealt hammering blows at the U.S. and puppet troops. Within only a few days, from June 17 to June 25 the L.A.F. scored five successive resounding victories respectively in Thu Dau Mot, Ba Ria, Tan An—Cholon and Kontum. In Thu Dau Mot, after two days of fierce attack against a brigade of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, compelling the enemy to shrink and stick together, on June 17 the L.A.F. mounted a skilful surprise attack north of Dong Cu, wiping out a battalion, decimating another, and capturing large quantities of arms and military equipment. The next day, on June 18, the L.A.F. in Ba Ria inflicted a bloody

defeat on U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Ngai Giac. In 40 minutes of fighting they completely annihilated four infantry and artillery companies, an armoured unit, killing on the spot 500 enemies including the whole regimental command, and wounding many others. On June 20, the same Division 9 received another telling blow, this time at the hands of the L.A.F. and people in Tan An—Cholon. According to first U.S. reports, more than 150 G.I.'s were killed or wounded and four aircraft were shot down. Three days later, on June 22, the L.A.F. and people in Kontum handed a heavy punch to U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 near Dac To, inflicting heavy losses on a battalion of U.S. troops. The U.S. command

admitted that nearly 170 G.I.'s were killed, wounded or missing and two lead platoons were completely annihilated. Before the U.S. troops had recovered from these stunning blows, on the night of June 25, the L.A.F. launched another fierce attack against the U.S. airbase at Dau Tieng (Thu Dau Mot), causing to the enemy such heavy losses that the U.S. command in Saigon had to make a vague statement saying that they "could not yet determine the losses in aircraft and material at the airfield".

Simultaneously with those five resounding victories, from June 15 to June 21, the L.A.F. in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Gia Lai, Bien Hoa, etc. repeatedly attacked the U.S. marine divisions,

Infantry Division 4, Air Mobile Cavalry Division and Armoured Regiment 11. Thus, the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam have again experienced "the bloodiest days", to quote a familiar term used by Washington.

THE recent victorious attacks on the battlefields of Eastern Nam Bo and the Western High Plateaux which followed up the great victories in Quang Tri and Thua Thien to the north, have considerably increased the difficulties and embarrassment of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. After their bitter defeat in the dry season, the U.S. and puppets, struck by terror, are fearing a new counter-offensive of the L.A.F. They

eagerly want to know where and when the L.A.F. will strike. On the Quang Tri—Thua Thien battlefield or in the plain of South Trung Bo, in the Western High Plateaux or in the Mekong delta, or in Eastern Nam Bo? By their recent victories the South Vietnam army and people have given them a firm answer: they will be attacked in any place and at any time. In fact, they were attacked while being "dig-in" in their fortifications at Ngai Giac, while they went out for raids as in the Dong Cu battle, while they were moving as in Dac To and while they were staying at

(Continued page 6)

VINH QUANG VILLAGE SAVAGELY RAZED

AFTER their bombing and shelling of the Northern part of the demilitarized zone, U.S. warships and artillery pieces based on the Ho Chi Minh river fiercely attacked Vinh Quang village (Vinh Quang) on the Northern bank of the Ben-Hai river and Cua Tung through which passes the provincial demarcation line.

Between June 20 and June 23, in particular, U.S. ships and warships mounted savage artillery attacks. #

From 8 a.m. June 20 to 3 a.m. June 21, 1967, many flights of U.S. planes guided by L-19 reconnaissance planes, dropped on Vinh Quang village at every 15 minutes nearly 200 bombs of various types: bombs were showered on the densely populated locality, on the shelters. At the same time, U.S. artillery pieces from warships and from artillery bases on the Northern part of the demilitarized zone violently shelled the above-cited village. The anti-air raid defense force organized here but 64 civilians were killed, many others wounded. Many people were killed right in their shelters (mostly women and children).

On June 21, U.S. aircraft

A U.S. bulletin of May 25, 1967, told us that U.S. President L.B. Johnson had refused to approve a plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to destroy the dykes of the Red River in North Vietnam. Everyone knows the worth of Johnson's denial, for he was the man who, in 1964, declared before an American electorate that he would never order the bombing of North Vietnam and never send American troops to fight in Vietnam.

In fact, as early as 1965, American aircraft already started bombing dykes and water conservancy works in North Vietnam. The dyke protecting Hanoi on the right bank of the Red River was bombed by the U.S. That Binh Nam, Ha Hai Duong, Ha Bac, Ha Tay which are rice-growing provinces situated in the delta of the Red River, dykes were attacked at numerous places, particularly in July, August and September. The U.S. during the flood season. From the 17th parallel to Thanh Hoa, the U.S. destroyed all important water conservancy works in Vinh Linh, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, Ha Nam, Thanh Hoa, were bombed.

What comes out of the U.S. bulletin is that the U.S. Command, following bitter setbacks in the 1966-1967 dry season and urged on by the approach of the rainy season, now makes no secret of its intention to commit this colossal crime to destroy the Red River dykes on a large scale during the flood season with a view to starving millions of people.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION - The American Aggressors' Way to inevitable Defeat

ONCE again, the news came to men of conscience that the American aggressors, over the world as a deep black: American aircraft, artillery and warships, over a period of several days, had launched concentrated attacks on Vinh Quang, a small fishermen's village lying on the bank of the Ben Hai river along the 17th parallel. Nearly a hundred villagers were killed, many not only men and children, right in their shelters, in an area that lies in the northern part of the demilitarized zone. This was one more bloody massacre perpetrated by the American aggressors. Following these barbarous bombings and shelling, the U.S. government immediately and its cruel war ships, the more so since they were carried out in the Northern part of the demilitarized zone.

The statement also calls on all the peace-loving countries and peoples in the world to give further support to the just resistance of the Vietnamese people, sternly condemn the towering crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, and stay their bloody hands.

mination against the Vietnamese people. Their crimes have surpassed those of the Hitlerites in cruelty. Vinh Quang, in the light of indictment against the war criminals of this century, stands in even bolder class with the repeated assaults of the Liberators' troops in the southern south of the 17th parallel.

We fully realize that in spite of their bitter failures, the aggressors will persist in their dark designs. They will bring in more troops and resort to even more barbarous and cruel means to intensify their war of aggression in the South and their attacks on the North. That is precisely why our people in the North as well as in the South are resolved to counter their steps in war escalation and over the past few months, have meted out deserved punishment to them in the South and in the North, on either side of the provincial military demarcation line.

The Vietnamese people and the people of the North and the South are determined to defeat it. By waging this war of extermination, the American imperialists are inevitably heading for their defeat.

SCHEMES OF GENOCIDE

(On U.S. air attacks on dykes in the D.R.V.)

This genocidal crime must be denounced and condemned. Unable to get the better of the Vietnamese people on the battlefield, American imperialism is seeking a way out through mass extermination. To bring out in full relief the far-reaching consequences of the crime, we shall deal briefly with the importance of dykes and water conservancy works in the life of the Vietnamese people.

THREE-fourths of the population of North Vietnam live in deltas formed by river silt, the most important of which is the Red River delta which is 15,000 square kilometres in area, with a population of over 10 million. These important plains had been conquered on nature and arranged by centuries of labour.

The abundant rain (average rainfall is 1,500 millimetres in Hanoi) are not evenly distributed during the year. In summer, especially from July to September, there may have as much as 75-80% of the yearly rainfall, and it is not rare that a typhoon brings 200-300mm of rain within a few days. The result is a twofold danger: great swellings of the rivers in the North and the South, and remaining part of the river.

La, their spates are both sudden and important. Without a big network of dykes, the whole delta would only be a waste expanse of water in the rainy season.

During the dry season, the crops suffer from water shortage and so there is need for a great number of hydraulic works: dams, pumping stations, sluices, canals.

Archaeological surveys have shown that during the ten

(Continued page 7)

JOHNSON'S DREAM

THE following happened in North Vietnam more than thirty years ago, under French colonial rule: "The river Anzang broken over the flood, a muddy stream rushed on the neighbourhood, a high tide of ozone washed away the soil around the beach. The water flooded the area and the people took refuge with their cattle on the higher-lying lands; a single blade of grass, a single tree, they tied their plank bed on top of the fence where to immerse made a hole in the roof and waited for the flood to subside. They had to contend with their neighbours by using little boats of plaited bamboo, which most households possessed. But how

that is what Johnson is dreaming of in 1967, when he deliberately orders attacks on the dykes to cause flood in the D.R.V.

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE TO HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
Head of State of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

THE Vietnamese people profoundly rejoice at the decision taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Royal Cambodian Government to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two States.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and in my own name, I wish to convey to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the fraternal Khmer people, my warmest congratulations.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people are comrades-in-arms and brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in defence of their sacred national rights. We have always supported and encouraged each other. We respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Recently, the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have decided to recognize and respect the present borders of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries is a shining manifestation of that fraternal friendship and militant solidarity. It is an historic event in the Vietnam-Khmer relations, a positive factor in the maintenance of peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

I am firmly convinced that the friendship between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence will have new possibilities for blossoming to the greatest benefit of our two peoples in our present fight against U.S. aggression as well as in the future peaceful construction of our countries.

Once again, I wish that the heroic Khmer people under your clear leadership will bring about the great successes in their struggle to defend the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of their Fatherland and in the building of a happy and prosperous Cambodia.

Please accept, Samdech, the assurances of my highest and most cordial consideration.

Hanoi, June 23, 1967
HO CHI MINH
President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

BY THE SIDE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

A meeting was held in South Vietnam, colluding with the reactionary South administration in Japan and opposing peace and security in the Far East.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the struggle of the Korean people against U.S. aggression.

The resolution energetically condemns the U.S. imperialists for obstinately continuing to occupy South Korea and resolutely protests against the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

— resolutely demands that the U.S. imperialists and the lackeys stop immediately all provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, withdraw all their troops from South Korea and let the Korean people settle by themselves their internal affairs;

(Continued page 6)

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE D.R.V. AND CAMBODIA

A SPLENDID MANIFESTATION OF VIETNAM-CAMBODIA FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP

DESIROUS of further tightening the friendship relations existing between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Governments of the two countries have by common decision decided to establish diplomatic relations and name the D.R.V. Representative to the ambassadorial level.

This above-cited statement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the D.R.V. and the Kingdom of Cambodia was made public on June 21, 1967 in the capital of Hanoi. This event bears a very great importance for the maintenance of the militant solidarity between the D.R.V. and Cambodia.

Nhan Dan, central organ of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, as well as almost all papers published in Hanoi ran editorials, commentaries and essays on the joy of the North Vietnamese people at this event.

Vietnam and Cambodia are close neighbours and intimate comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against the imperialist aggressors for independence and freedom. The peoples of the two countries have waged heroic struggles and have achieved glorious successes. Their long existing friendly solidarity tempered in the struggle against the common enemy, has closely linked the two nations. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V. wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the Khmer people and the Government of Cambodia against the U.S. imperialist aggression. The South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation and the Royal Government of Cambodia have with one accord decided that a permanent representative of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation be set up in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia.

In this connection, G.P.X., official organ of the N.F.L., recently ran an editorial which said:

"Not long ago, on May 31, 1967, the Central Committee of the N.F.L. issued a statement solemnly recognizing the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its present borders, and solemnly recognizing the present borders between South Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia. This resolute declaration, consistent with the interests and aspirations of the South Vietnamese and Khmer people, has elicited warm welcome from the Royal Cambodian Government and the Khmer people and sympathy and approval from public opinion all over the world. Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has solemnly declared that the N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. He has highly valued the N.F.L.'s fine gesture, laid particular stress on the impor-

tance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the D.R.V. and the Kingdom of Cambodia, constitutes a splendid manifestation of the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia and among the Indo-Chinese peoples in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges. The militant solidarity between the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples is an important factor in the maintenance of the three countries in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, for the common goal.

AN HISTORIC EVENT: SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. PERMANENT REPRESENTATION SET UP IN PHNOM PENH

ACCORDING to G.P.X., the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia have agreed to establish the following communiqué on June 22, 1967:

"Desiring to strengthen further the solidarity and friendly relations between the South Vietnamese people and the Khmer people, the President of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation and the Royal Government of Cambodia have with one accord decided that a permanent representative of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation be set up in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia.

"The communiqué made public today simultaneously in South Vietnam and Cambodia on the establishment of a permanent representation of the N.F.L. in Phnom Penh is the sequel of the time-honoured and warm friendship between our peoples and of the above-mentioned solemn commitment. It is a splendid manifestation of the fraternal solidarity between the South Vietnamese people and the Khmer people, and the Royal Cambodian Government to the maintenance and broadening of the solidarity and friendly relations between the two peoples.

"With the establishment of the N.F.L. permanent representation in Phnom Penh, the prestige and international position of the N.F.L. are raised to higher and the role of the N.F.L. the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, is brought to greater prominence. This is a new chapter in the anti-imperialist cause and the cause of the peoples of Indochina and the world."

A FEW ASPECTS OF DAILY LIFE in HANOI

THE progress of transformation of daily life in Hanoi, which began as soon as the Americans started their war of aerial destruction on the D.R.V., has been accelerated since the first raids on the capital city, exactly a year ago. At present Hanoi has been turned into a steel fortress able to withstand the boldest attacks by aircraft.

The anti-aircraft defence system has been considerably reinforced: to date over a hundred U.S. planes have been shot down and anti-air raid shelters, collective and individual, dot gardens, yards, and street pavements.

There are now much less people in the streets and the houses than before. Children, old folk and a good part of factory and office personnel have been evacuated.

At some time of the day, the streets are almost empty. Markets and stores are open only at certain hours, either in early morning or late afternoon.

Unusual calm reigns in the schools and industrial quar-

ters, formerly so animated. In the case of most factories, only empty buildings, or sometimes a few workshops, are left, the rest having been dispersed in the countryside.

In place of the three big bus stations from which fanned out the various long of middle distance lines, there are now a multitude of stations, one for each line. The trade services have completed the organisation of a vast network of counters selling meat, vegetables, prepared foods, and articles of daily use. What the people of Hanoi appreciate most is the sending of mobile counters into the various residential blocks. On getting out of your factory or office, or on your way to a relative's or a friend's you can buy a packet of sugar, a piece of soap, a copy of a book that has just come out. It is on these occasions that the Hanoi fully see the advantages of the "decentralisation of life" mentioned in Party and Government instructions. If one examines the question more closely, one will see that such measures as the

dispersion of factories, schools, administrative services, including libraries, and the evacuation of children, old folk and part of factory and office personnel are part of the people's war and contribute to foiling all attempts by Washington to disorganise our life, to bring the morale of our people.

MANY foreign visitors—some from Western Europe and the United States—have been struck by the calm shown by the people of Hanoi in face of U.S. bombings.

When the alert sounds, one starts rushing about, except militiamen who quickly go to their combat positions. In the order and calm everyone takes refuge in the nearest shelter. A few im-

patient people are still too slow to take shelter or too quick to stick out their heads to watch the exploits of our anti-aircraft gunners. When the all-clear sounds, everyone resumes his or her normal activities, with increased ardour so as to make up for lost time; life goes on as the front, of production, social work and studies. Workers entrusted with jobs that demand their continued presence—doctors, nurses and midwives attending serious cases, etc.—have remained at their posts, conscious of the fact that their jobs are combat duties in their fullest meaning.

In the evening, in complementary education classes for grown-ups, heads are again bent over books of mathematics, physics or chemistry. End-of-year exams are all finished, and candidates with grey temples, are waiting for the results with no

less impatience than younger students.

Parallel with their economic and social activities, many workers and office employees devote themselves to cultural and artistic activities. Song, dance and theatrical ensembles in factories, construction sites, government departments, handicraft co-operatives, etc. group thousands of amateur artists, composers, writers and stage-managers spring from the popular masses. Theatres and cinemas are always full. The various exhibitions—among them the Spring Salon of Paintings, still open—attract large crowds of visitors. At the last painting competition, the number of works presented by Hanoi workers rose to 400, that is twice as many as in 1963.

THE peasants in North Vietnam have undergone great trials during Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 from the preparation of seedbeds to harvest time.

Carrying out their scheme to exterminate the people's life, the U.S. aggressors have rained on the North Vietnam countryside a huge amount of bombs and shells in an attempt to destroy production by striking at dykes, sluices and irrigation works, and have massacred peasants and their draught animals. In the period under review, due to a long spell of cold weather, condition was not favourable to production. Despite all this, the bumper crop has been harvested throughout North Vietnam: the output of Summer and Spring-rice, subsidiary crops and industrial trees was high.

Hereunder are some reports on the initial successes of production in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967:

AGRICULTURE: 1 province, 15 districts, 1 town, 280 villages, over 2,000 co-operatives harvested 5 tons per hectare of paddy in 1966 (including 60 co-operatives which got over 6 tons, 4 co-operatives over 7 tons).

In 1966 the areas grown to subsidiary crops increased by 14 percent and output by 47.3 percent compared with 1965.

474 million trees were planted in two years.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Compared with 1965, in 1966 pigs increased by 6.2 percent. Pige raised collectively increased by 42.9 percent.

HYDRAULIC WORK: 83 percent of rice-planting areas were irrigated, 38 percent of ricefield had plot dykes and sector dykes.

COMMUNICATION: 107,000 kms of rural roads were built or repaired, 330,500 boats and carts were made in 1965 and 1966.

A BUMPER WINTER - SPRING CROP

As a result, the Winter-Spring rice yield in Que Phong district was 2 tons per hectare and even more in scores of co-operatives in Da Luong and Yen Thang districts (known as the granaries of the province). 8 tons of sweet potatoes were gathered per hectare on an average in Quynh Luu district.

A bumper crop was just harvested in Binh Binh, the great rice-producing province which was the first to reach 5 tons of paddy per hectare in the North.

For the Winter-Spring crop, it reaped an average of 4.54 tons per hectare, an increase by 552 kg over the corresponding crop of last year.

This province also harvested 2.6 tons of paddy per hectare for the Spring rice, a growth between two main crops on an area exceeding that of last year by 1,200 hectares. The areas grown to sweet potatoes and groundnuts, and ravaged the vegetation in the districts along the Lam River. Then came a long spell of cold weather. But surmounting all difficulties, the Nghe An peasants expanded the rice acreage, planted nearly 100,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and cassava roots more than last year, and increased more than ever before the area under maize.

LATEST NEWS

NAM DINH, HAIPHONG AND OTHER POPULOUS AREAS SAVAGELY ATTACKED

ON June 26, at 4 p. m., many quarters of Haiphong city and populous villages in the vicinity were savagely attacked by U.S. explosive bombs and C.B.U.s. The British ship *Rivier* and Chinese ship *Hong 11* were hit.

BETWEEN June 22 and 26, Nam Dinh city was violently hit many times by 100 explosive bombs, delayed action bombs and C.B.U.s, 400 rockets and many missiles, causing no casualties among the civilians.

ON June 29 at 3 a. m., Thong Nhat hamlet, Hiep Hoa village, Phu Xuyen district, Ha Tay province, was the object of a violent bombing in map-grid, causing 35 killed and 27 wounded.

BETWEEN June 19 and 22, many populous areas of Hai Dong province were savagely attacked by U.S. planes. Between June 22 and 25, 15 U.S. planes were downed by our A.A. batteries, bringing the total number of planes downed over North Vietnam to 2,081.

NATURALLY, enemy raids have inflicted loss of life and property.

But what is at stake is so great that our people's lives are not affected in the least. On the contrary, as recognised by the mass in Washington, the crimes committed by the Americans only strengthen our people's determination to fight and defeat American aggression. The calm evinced by the people of Hanoi, of North Vietnam, and of the whole

of Vietnam, springs from the identity of views between the people and the government as regards the objectives of struggle, which have remained the same ever since 1945. As said President Ho Chi Minh in his Appeals of December 20, 1946 and July 17, 1950:

"Rather endure any kind of sacrifices than return to slavery!" — "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom!"

industrial centre which was hard hit by U.S. bombs, the paddy yield increased by 127 kilograms compared with last year. A good rice harvest was also recorded on the outskirts of Hanoi where Winter-Spring rice increased by 162 kilograms per hectare, and sweet potatoes by 9.18 percent and productivity 14.6 percent over 1966.

In Vinh Eao district, on the outskirts of Haiphong, the peanuts brought in 2.15 tons of paddy per hectare, 177 kilograms more than the 1965 Winter-Spring harvest which was the best harvest ever recorded.

"Like in Da Nang, a system of hundreds of people sweep their flight far around the base."

Then pointing to the blue pencilled circles, H. went on:

"To protect this base, the enemy stations there an important force. Paratroop Brigade 173 is at 3 kilometres north of the airport up to Tan Uyen. Northward are the Army Corps 3 P.G. and puppet Regiment 45. Further north, the first Brigade of U.S. Infantry Division 1 uses Hiep Hoa airfield as an operational base. Southward the support is the 2nd Division. To the southwest, U.S. Division 9 is stationed at Long Thanh, New Trung. Four kilometres to the west are U.S. Infantry Division 1 and motorised regiments along with three battalions of artillery. Ten kilometres to the west are the positions of U.S. Division 23 and puppet Division 25. To the east puppet Division 20 occupies the airfields of Co Gio, Duc Trung, Trang Bom, An Loc, Ong Co (Long Khanh province).

"All this makes up a very solid system protecting Ben

SOUTH VIETNAM

No U.S. Base Immune from L.A.F. Blows

BIEN HOA AIRBASE SHELLED FOR THE 6th TIME

(Hanoi is H. commanding the operation on May 21, 1967)

PPOINTING to a place surrounded with blue pencilled circles H., the commander of the attacking force, began:

"Here is Bien Hoa airfield, 4.5 km first-class base lying 12 kilometres north of Hanoi town, 30 kilometres South-East of Saigon. This modern base covers a square area about 3 kilometres and has 2 runways 3 kilometres long each with 3 landing grounds. About 300 aircraft are parked here, including more than 100 jet planes, over 20 F-4 jets just handed over to the Americans, 100 B-70 bombers, 100 B-57 bombers, 100 B-26 bombers, 100 B-1 bombers, 100 B-17 bombers, 100 B-24 bombers, 100 B-29 bombers, 100 B-50 bombers, 100 B-52 bombers, 100 B-54 bombers, 100 B-56 bombers, 100 B-58 bombers, 100 B-60 bombers, 100 B-62 bombers, 100 B-64 bombers, 100 B-66 bombers, 100 B-68 bombers, 100 B-70 bombers, 100 B-72 bombers, 100 B-74 bombers, 100 B-76 bombers, 100 B-78 bombers, 100 B-80 bombers, 100 B-82 bombers, 100 B-84 bombers, 100 B-86 bombers, 100 B-88 bombers, 100 B-90 bombers, 100 B-92 bombers, 100 B-94 bombers, 100 B-96 bombers, 100 B-98 bombers, 100 B-100 bombers, 100 B-102 bombers, 100 B-104 bombers, 100 B-106 bombers, 100 B-108 bombers, 100 B-110 bombers, 100 B-112 bombers, 100 B-114 bombers, 100 B-116 bombers, 100 B-118 bombers, 100 B-120 bombers, 100 B-122 bombers, 100 B-124 bombers, 100 B-126 bombers, 100 B-128 bombers, 100 B-130 bombers, 100 B-132 bombers, 100 B-134 bombers, 100 B-136 bombers, 100 B-138 bombers, 100 B-140 bombers, 100 B-142 bombers, 100 B-144 bombers, 100 B-146 bombers, 100 B-148 bombers, 100 B-150 bombers, 100 B-152 bombers, 100 B-154 bombers, 100 B-156 bombers, 100 B-158 bombers, 100 B-160 bombers, 100 B-162 bombers, 100 B-164 bombers, 100 B-166 bombers, 100 B-168 bombers, 100 B-170 bombers, 100 B-172 bombers, 100 B-174 bombers, 100 B-176 bombers, 100 B-178 bombers, 100 B-180 bombers, 100 B-182 bombers, 100 B-184 bombers, 100 B-186 bombers, 100 B-188 bombers, 100 B-190 bombers, 100 B-192 bombers, 100 B-194 bombers, 100 B-196 bombers, 100 B-198 bombers, 100 B-200 bombers, 100 B-202 bombers, 100 B-204 bombers, 100 B-206 bombers, 100 B-208 bombers, 100 B-210 bombers, 100 B-212 bombers, 100 B-214 bombers, 100 B-216 bombers, 100 B-218 bombers, 100 B-220 bombers, 100 B-222 bombers, 100 B-224 bombers, 100 B-226 bombers, 100 B-228 bombers, 100 B-230 bombers, 100 B-232 bombers, 100 B-234 bombers, 100 B-236 bombers, 100 B-238 bombers, 100 B-240 bombers, 100 B-242 bombers, 100 B-244 bombers, 100 B-246 bombers, 100 B-248 bombers, 100 B-250 bombers, 100 B-252 bombers, 100 B-254 bombers, 100 B-256 bombers, 100 B-258 bombers, 100 B-260 bombers, 100 B-262 bombers, 100 B-264 bombers, 100 B-266 bombers, 100 B-268 bombers, 100 B-270 bombers, 100 B-272 bombers, 100 B-274 bombers, 100 B-276 bombers, 100 B-278 bombers, 100 B-280 bombers, 100 B-282 bombers, 100 B-284 bombers, 100 B-286 bombers, 100 B-288 bombers, 100 B-290 bombers, 100 B-292 bombers, 100 B-294 bombers, 100 B-296 bombers, 100 B-298 bombers, 100 B-300 bombers, 100 B-302 bombers, 100 B-304 bombers, 100 B-306 bombers, 100 B-308 bombers, 100 B-310 bombers, 100 B-312 bombers, 100 B-314 bombers, 100 B-316 bombers, 100 B-318 bombers, 100 B-320 bombers, 100 B-322 bombers, 100 B-324 bombers, 100 B-326 bombers, 100 B-328 bombers, 100 B-330 bombers, 100 B-332 bombers, 100 B-334 bombers, 100 B-336 bombers, 100 B-338 bombers, 100 B-340 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B-446 bombers, 100 B-448 bombers, 100 B-450 bombers, 100 B-452 bombers, 100 B-454 bombers, 100 B-456 bombers, 100 B-458 bombers, 100 B-460 bombers, 100 B-462 bombers, 100 B-464 bombers, 100 B-466 bombers, 100 B-468 bombers, 100 B-470 bombers, 100 B-472 bombers, 100 B-474 bombers, 100 B-476 bombers, 100 B-478 bombers, 100 B-480 bombers, 100 B-482 bombers, 100 B-484 bombers, 100 B-486 bombers, 100 B-488 bombers, 100 B-490 bombers, 100 B-492 bombers, 100 B-494 bombers, 100 B-496 bombers, 100 B-498 bombers, 100 B-500 bombers, 100 B-502 bombers, 100 B-504 bombers, 100 B-506 bombers, 100 B-508 bombers, 100 B-510 bombers, 100 B-512 bombers, 100 B-514 bombers, 100 B-516 bombers, 100 B-518 bombers, 100 B-520 bombers, 100 B-522 bombers, 100 B-524 bombers, 100 B-526 bombers, 100 B-528 bombers, 100 B-530 bombers, 100 B-532 bombers, 100 B-534 bombers, 100 B-536 bombers, 100 B-538 bombers, 100 B-540 bombers, 100 B-542 bombers, 100 B-544 bombers, 100 B-546 bombers, 100 B-548 bombers, 100 B-550 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bombers, 100 B-762 bombers, 100 B-764 bombers, 100 B-766 bombers, 100 B-768 bombers, 100 B-770 bombers, 100 B-772 bombers, 100 B-774 bombers, 100 B-776 bombers, 100 B-778 bombers, 100 B-780 bombers, 100 B-782 bombers, 100 B-784 bombers, 100 B-786 bombers, 100 B-788 bombers, 100 B-790 bombers, 100 B-792 bombers, 100 B-794 bombers, 100 B-796 bombers, 100 B-798 bombers, 100 B-800 bombers, 100 B-802 bombers, 100 B-804 bombers, 100 B-806 bombers, 100 B-808 bombers, 100 B-810 bombers, 100 B-812 bombers, 100 B-814 bombers, 100 B-816 bombers, 100 B-818 bombers, 100 B-820 bombers, 100 B-822 bombers, 100 B-824 bombers, 100 B-826 bombers, 100 B-828 bombers, 100 B-830 bombers, 100 B-832 bombers, 100 B-834 bombers, 100 B-836 bombers, 100 B-838 bombers, 100 B-840 bombers, 100 B-842 bombers, 100 B-844 bombers, 100 B-846 bombers, 100 B-848 bombers, 100 B-850 bombers, 100 B-852 bombers, 100 B-854 bombers, 100 B-856 bombers, 100 B-858 bombers, 100 B-860 bombers, 100 B-862 bombers, 100 B-864 bombers, 100 B-866 bombers, 100 B-868 bombers, 100 B-870 bombers, 100 B-872 bombers, 100 B-874 bombers, 100 B-876 bombers, 100 B-878 bombers, 100 B-880 bombers, 100 B-882 bombers, 100 B-884 bombers, 100 B-886 bombers, 100 B-888 bombers, 100 B-890 bombers, 100 B-892 bombers, 100 B-894 bombers, 100 B-896 bombers, 100 B-898 bombers, 100 B-900 bombers, 100 B-902 bombers, 100 B-904 bombers, 100 B-906 bombers, 100 B-908 bombers, 100 B-910 bombers, 100 B-912 bombers, 100 B-914 bombers, 100 B-916 bombers, 100 B-918 bombers, 100 B-920 bombers, 100 B-922 bombers, 100 B-924 bombers, 100 B-926 bombers, 100 B-928 bombers, 100 B-930 bombers, 100 B-932 bombers, 100 B-934 bombers, 100 B-936 bombers, 100 B-938 bombers, 100 B-940 bombers, 100 B-942 bombers, 100 B-944 bombers, 100 B-946 bombers, 100 B-948 bombers, 100 B-950 bombers, 100 B-952 bombers, 100 B-954 bombers, 100 B-956 bombers, 100 B-958 bombers, 100 B-960 bombers, 100 B-962 bombers, 100 B-964 bombers, 100 B-966 bombers, 100 B-968 bombers, 100 B-970 bombers, 100 B-972 bombers, 100 B-974 bombers, 100 B-976 bombers, 100 B-978 bombers, 100 B-980 bombers, 100 B-982 bombers, 100 B-984 bombers, 100 B-986 bombers, 100 B-988 bombers, 100 B-990 bombers, 100 B-992 bombers, 100 B-994 bombers, 100 B-996 bombers, 100 B-998 bombers, 100 B-1000 bombers, 100 B-1002 bombers, 100 B-1004 bombers, 100 B-1006 bombers, 100 B-1008 bombers, 100 B-1010 bombers, 100 B-1012 bombers, 100 B-1014 bombers, 100 B-1016 bombers, 100 B-1018 bombers, 100 B-1020 bombers, 100 B-1022 bombers, 100 B-1024 bombers, 100 B-1026 bombers, 100 B-1028 bombers, 100 B-1030 bombers, 100 B-1032 bombers, 100 B-1034 bombers, 100 B-1036 bombers, 100 B-1038 bombers, 100 B-1040 bombers, 100 B-1042 bombers, 100 B-1044 bombers, 100 B-1046 bombers, 100 B-1048 bombers, 100 B-1050 bombers, 100 B-1052 bombers, 100 B-1054 bombers, 100 B-1056 bombers, 100 B-1058 bombers, 100 B-1060 bombers, 100 B-1062 bombers, 100 B-1064 bombers, 100 B-1066 bombers, 100 B-1068 bombers, 100 B-1070 bombers, 100 B-1072 bombers, 100 B-1074 bombers, 100 B-1076 bombers, 100 B-1078 bombers, 100 B-1080 bombers, 100 B-1082 bombers, 100 B-1084 bombers, 100 B-1086 bombers, 100 B-1088 bombers, 100 B-1090 bombers, 100 B-1092 bombers, 100 B-1094 bombers, 100 B-1096 bombers, 100 B-1098 bombers, 100 B-1100 bombers, 100 B-1102 bombers, 100 B-1104 bombers, 100 B-1106 bombers, 100 B-1108 bombers, 100 B-1110 bombers, 100 B-1112 bombers, 100 B-1114 bombers, 100 B-1116 bombers, 100 B-1118 bombers, 100 B-1120 bombers, 100 B-1122 bombers, 100 B-1124 bombers, 100 B-1126 bombers, 100 B-1128 bombers, 100 B-1130 bombers, 100 B-1132 bombers, 100 B-1134 bombers, 100 B-1136 bombers, 100 B-1138 bombers, 100 B-1140 bombers, 100 B-1142 bombers, 100 B-1144 bombers, 100 B-1146 bombers, 100 B-1148 bombers, 100 B-1150 bombers, 100 B-1152 bombers, 100 B-1154 bombers, 100 B-1156 bombers, 100 B-1158 bombers, 100 B-1160 bombers, 100 B-1162 bombers, 100 B-1164 bombers, 100 B-1166 bombers, 100 B-1168 bombers, 100 B-1170 bombers, 100 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THE South Vietnamese guerrillas well deserve to be the strategic force of the great anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, embracing the broad masses of the people and capable of spreading the enemy thin to decimate him and wipe him out.

The first striking feature in the recent Winter-Spring campaign was the guerrillas' increased activities in the contested areas, infiltration into the door-steps and bases behind the enemy's line and even into the very heart of cities temporarily occupied by the enemy and forcing him out of many posts and positions. The guerrillas of Ca Mau provincial capital wiped out 75 "pacification cadres" with mines in Cong Hoa street (Dec. 13, 1966) and those of Long Khanh provincial capital wiped out 125,000-litre petrol dump (Nov. 10, 1966) etc.

The second striking feature was that the guerrillas in many localities were powerful enough to fight off enemy military operations and wipe out large enemy effective. In countering an enemy operation in Rongtuan area in early in October 1966, the local guerrillas fought 40 battles, put 364 G.F.'s out of action and destroyed 20 military vehicles. Similarly, the guerrillas of Son Tinh (Quang Ngai province) between Nov. 9 and 20, wiped out 314 Pak Jung Hi mercenary troops and shot down one helicopter. Adequately equipped, the guerrillas were capable of mounting frontal attacks on the enemy and breaking his encirclement and shattering his spearheads at brigade strength and even by tanks and armoured cars. These intensive and devastat-



Storming an enemy post

ing guerrilla activities made it possible for the L.A.F. to concentrate its forces and administer hammer blows, which knocked out big chunks of enemy troops. When the badly mauled enemy lost his retreat the guerrillas turned out to be a reserve corps pursuing him close on his heels. In beating off Operation Junction City, the guerrillas of Tay Ninh had not only joined their efforts to smash the U.S. "horse-shoe", wiping out a whole company of U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 at a Tum, but also broke it spearhead thrown into the Soc Ky and Tai hat areas, thus enabling the L.A.F. to deal stunning blows at the invaders at Dong Pan, Bau Co, Hung Nam and other places and smash their sizeable prongs one after another.

The guerrillas of Tay Ninh played a splendid part in the great Winter-Spring victory: they wiped out 6,500 enemy troops out of a total of 14,000, blasted to pieces 41 tanks and armoured cars out of a total of 301 and knocked out 19 aircraft out of 167.

The third striking feature was that the guerrillas quickly set up "destroy-Yank" belts and were very active there. On Dec. 20, 1966, when the U.S. aggressors dispatched 2 battalions to occupy Phong Nguyet, Phong An and Phong Son villages of Phong Dien district for the defence of the northern side of Hue city, a "destroy-Yank" belt was immediately set up at Dong Lam. Westmoreland hurled one brigade of U.S. Infantry Division 25, into Rach Kien, Cao Duc district, Long An

province, at the end of Dec. 1966 and Brigade 3, U.S. Infantry Division 9, into the Binh Duc area, My Tho province, at the end of Jan. 1967. In no time steel belts sprang up in both areas, tightening their nooses around the enemy's neck. According to preliminary figures, in the three months ending March 23, 1967, the guerrilla belt of Rach Kien took 1,450 American casualties, among them one U.S. company completely wiped out. In the same 3 companies of puppet regular troops, brought down 14 aircraft, blew 17 pieces in armor cars and sank 4 U.S. war vessels.

REGIONAL FORCES

THE development of guerrilla warfare provided facilities for the regional forces to satisfactorily perform its triple task on the territory, to protect the people and to close in upon the enemy. In close co-operation with the guerrillas, the regional forces were capable not only of fending major enemy operations but also of destroying battalion-size enemy units. The regional forces of Rach Gia province, in co-operation with the guerrillas, swiftly fought off Operation Hoa Mai No (April) launched by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division 31 against the Rach Duc area, completely wiping out Battalion 14 and inflicting serious losses on two other battalions, killing or wounding 1,500 enemy troops and shooting down 17 aircraft. In their counter-attack against raiders in Loc Ninh and Vinh Yen villages, adjacent to Cao Thang Soc Trang province, the regional forces, in co-operation with the guerrillas, put 1,500 of them out of action, completely destroyed Ranger Battalion 41 and one company of Regiment 31 and heavily decimated other battalions.

The regional forces also made constant attacks on the enemy, hit hard at his bases, storage depots and defence lines and the annihilation of company or battalion-size enemy units by them was a widespread occurrence.

In the recent Winter-Spring campaign the regional forces of Long An province completely wiped out enemy battalions in a lightning surprise attack on the night of March 9, 1967, after only 20 minutes of fighting. They completely wiped out Battalion 4 of puppet Regiment 49 guarding the headquarters of Division 25 in Duc Hoa. Those of Quang Nam province pressed hard on the enemy forces on Highway 19, and completely wiped out enemy battalions in a battle on Highway 19 within a few minutes, they destroyed Battalion 2 of Regiment 3, U.S. First Marine Division, in the Go Noi area. To the enemy, the growth of the regional forces came as a

bolt from the blue. In any place and at any moment, these forces could deal hammer blows at him, wiping out whole companies and whole battalions of his forces. This deprived the "pacification cadres" of their props and rendered them vulnerable to the punitive blows by the guerrillas. This also explains why within only a short space of time, from Dec. 1966 to February 1967, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people succeeded in wiping out as many as 5,000 "pacification cadres".

REGULAR TROOPS

WITH the guerrillas and regional forces harassing the enemy and spreading him thin, the regular troops had enjoyed fundamentally favourable conditions to concentrate their forces and deal thunder blows at the U.S. aggressors and their puppets.

On Highway 9 (Quang Tri province), in the Western High Plateau, in the delta of Central Truong and Eastern Nam Bo, they firmly maintained the initiative in creating for themselves opportunities to wipe out enemy manpower. Under repeated stunning blows dealt by the L.A.F. in Quang Tri and the U.S. aggressors had to throw out battalion after battalion into the Highway 9 wasteland which consumed tens of thousands of men, to the extent that General Lewis Walt was dismissed and that Westmoreland had to make repeated calls for additional troops. Owing to a skilful manoeuvre of the L.A.F. in the Western High Plateau, the American had to move one brigade after another to the Poco and Su Tay river areas only to receive devastating blows. The military art of the L.A.F. in Eastern Nam Bo who maintained the initiative in the region, led to the frustration of many enemy operations involving multi-division forces, with Johnson's and McNamara's pet units, such as Light Infantry Brigade 106 and the 1st Airborne Division, 1st Airborne Regiment 11, cut off pieces.

The Americans combined their destructive actions against the guerrillas with zone with their "search and destroy" operations in the two regions, forcing the L.A.F. to split for major battles. But, with their ingenuity in dispersing their forces, now scattered, and their versatile way of fighting with both conventional and operational efficiency, the L.A.F. could destroy one or two enemy battalions in a single battle, knock out multi-battalion or brigade size units in a short time.

(Continued page 2)

L.A.F. UREMITTING ATTACKS: FIVE REOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN A WEEK

THU DAU MOT

ON June 13, 1967 2 U.S. battalions of Brigade 1, Infantry Division 1, were helilited to Phong Tay, Dong Ca.

From their landing unit June 15, they were intercepted by the L.A.F. who forced them to fall back, regroup themselves, and resume their raids.

On June 17, they hardly moved out one kilometre north of Dong Ca. They were violently intercepted by the L.A.F. who completely destroyed one battalion, inflicted heavy losses, and the other and seized a large quantity of arms, munitions and military equipment.

Before dawn, on June 23 the L.A.F. heavily mortared the U.S. Dong Tay airfield. According to preliminary reports, the U.S. aggressors admitted that 40 men were killed.

In an effort to conceal the heavy losses sustained, the U.S. command in Saigon, had to beat about the bush, saying that, "the extent of damage to planes and airfields facilities has not been determined".

This was the 8th attack this same airfield had experienced.

In the 7 previous attacks, the L.A.F. destroyed or captured 10 aircraft, wiped out 900 G.F.'s, burnt a hangar and demolished 5 artillery pieces.

BA RIA

ACCORDING TO G.P.A., on June 18, the L.A.F. violently attacked an encampment of a regiment of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Long Ngai Gio village, on Road 3, 20 km north-northeast of Ba Ria provincial capital. In the very first minutes, they overran the encampment after having destroyed the enemy C.P., then with anti-tank guns, grenades and mines they destroyed groups of enemy armoured cars.

After 40 minutes' fighting, they completely destroyed 2 companies of U.S. Infantry, 2 companies of 75mm and 105mm howitzers and a motorized squadron comprising 23 tanks and armoured cars, put 500 U.S. aggressors out of action and wounded many others. A puppet Bat-

alion stationed nearby left the Yanks in the lurch.

KONTUM

ON June 22, the L.A.F. intercepted a battalion of U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 some 3 km southwest of Duc Tu.

According to first enemy reports, 167 U.S. paratroopers were killed, wounded or reported missing, and a lead battalion virtually wiped out.

In a dispatch from Saigon on June 24, G.P.A. reported that because of the importance of the engagement, the U.S. command had released a special communication on the battle. Fighting broke out on the morning of June 21 but the U.S. command did not mention it until June 24, allegedly for security's sake.

Airborne Brigade 173, formerly based in Bien Hoa, had just been sent to the Western High Plateaux for a battle on Highway 19 in Westmoreland. This was the first staggering blow dealt by the L.A.F. at the most battle-hardened of U.S. units.

(Continued page 2)